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ANALYSIS OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

1965 - 1984

(A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The average person in developing Africa [1/] has less access to food today than 20 years ago and average dietary standards are considerably below minimum nutritional standards. Between 1965 and 1984 the region's population increased from 295 millions to 503 millions an increase of 70.5 per cent at an average annual growth rate of 2.9 per cent. In the same period, the production of basic food commodities increased from 117.0 million tons to 163.3 million tons, an increase of 39.5 per cent, at an average annual rate of 1.8 per cent. Thus, food production was estimated to have grown at at about one-half the growth of population. This adverse situation was not limtied to basic food production. The decline in the overall economic performance of developing Africa which began in the late 1960s also intensified.

2. The gross domestic product (GDP), the single most important determinant of economic growth, of the region grew at an annual rate of five per cent in the first half of the 1960s, then slowed somewhat towards the end of that decade. Between 1970-1980 GDP decelerated to about 3.5 per cent albeit a slight improvement to 4.3 per cent was recorded by the end of the decade. The beginning years of the 1980s reversed this when GDP growth slumped to one half of one per cent in 1981-1982. However in 1982 a slightly better performance of agricultral GDP over 1981 was achieved. It did not last. In 1983 food and agricultural production declined by 3.1 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively compared to 1982. The most affected areas being the North and West African subregions with decreases of 7.4 and 11.1 per cent respectively in food production. By the end of 1983, no less than 24 African countries were suffering from, or threatened by, acute food shortages. This situation occurred during the time (1980-1985) when the Lagos Plan of Action had hoped to achieve its medium term goals — self sufficiency in, among other things, food and agriculture in Africa.

3. While about 70 per cent of developing Africa's rapidly growing population live in the rural areas where agriculture is the primary economic activity (Table 1), it is a paradox that the region is at the present time the only one where the trend rate of growth in food production continues to be below that of population (Figure 1). The problem seems to be one of production deficiencies compounded by drought.

4. This paper attempts to analyse the trends in food production and food imports of developing Africa over the 20 year period 1965-1984. It therefore makes a distinction between food production and non-food production, the latter of which it does not cover. However, reference made to agricultural production include non-food production. The paper analyses food production and food imports on the basis of the available data relating to the basic food commodity groups, namely: cereals, roots and tubers, pulses and meat. These food groups are however of particular importance to, and from the bulk of, the food consumption in the region. Fisheries are not covered, but the trend in this sub-sector points in the same direction as other foods. Fishery -- nominal catches — increased from 2.9 million tons in 1970 to 3.9 million tons in 1975 and thereafter decreased annually until 1980 when recorded catches were 3.3 million tons. Catches in 1981 and 1982 were 3.4 million tons each year.

1/ Africa excluding South Africa.

Production

5. Agriculture's contribution to aggregate GDP in the late 1960s was about 40 per cent. Between 1976 and 1980 the sector's dominance in GDP was eroded. Its contribution fell to 32 per cent by 1970 and further to 22 per cent by 1980 (Table 1). By then the services sector -- distribution, finance, communications government, etc. -- had emerged as the dominant contributor to GDP with a share of 50 per cent in 1980 as against 46 per cent in 1976. Industry remained more or less constant at 28 per cent, though there were recorded decreases in its contribution for a number of years especially in the mid-1970s due to, among other things, capacity underutilization.

6. Production of food crops, sugar and meat, rose at an average rate of 1.1 per cent annually during 1965-1974, down from 2.2 per cent in the previous decade. Over the 20 year period, output increased at 1.8 per cent per annum. During the same period, population increased by an annual average of 2.7 per cent and by 3.0 per cent during 1975-1984. The available data indicate that food production fared better during the five years 1965-1969 than at any other period since. Within this period food output increased by 3 per cent annually, slightly above the population increase of 2.7 per cent. Thereafter, the trend rate of growth of food production was stagnant at first, then fell. It has continued to be below that of the population.

7. While population grew continuously from 2.8 per cent annually in the late 1960s to 3.1 per cent in the beginning years of the 1980s, growth in food production fell from 3.3 per cent in 1965-1969 to 1.3 per cent by 1980. Growth during 1980-1984 was negligible, a mere 0.3 per cent (Table 2). The region's food self sufficiency ratio dropped from 98 per cent in the 1960s to about 86 per cent by 1980, implying that about 12 per cent less domestically produced food was available per capita in 1980 than 20 years earlier. The decline has sharpened further, especially during 1983-1984.

8. The exponential per capital food growth was a negative 1.0 per cent during 1969-1984. Within this period, per capita production showed sharp declins from minus 1.6 per cent in 1975-1979, to minus 2.6 per cent nn 1980-1984. (Table 2). Per capita declines ranging from 2.0 per cent to 4.1 per cent were recorded for the North, West, Central, and East and Southern subregions. Of the 52 African countries for which data were available 36 suffered production declines, (Algeria with as high as 5.7 per cent, Botswana 8.6,p Cape Verde 10.9, Chad 4.7, Ethiopia 5.3, Kenya 5.0, Lesotho 9.5, Niger 8.8, Tanzania, United Republic, 5.1, Togo 4.7, and Zimbabwe 11.6). Among countries which suffered sharp falls in their per capita production of food are some most endowed with large agricultural potential.

11. Aggregate production of cereals, principally millet and sorghum (in the Sudan and Sahelian countries), maize (in East and Southern Africa), rice (in Madagascar and parts of West Africa), accounting for about one quarter of all food produced in the region, fluctuated. Production reached 55.7 million tons in 1974 as against 45.1 million tons in 1965 at an average annual growth of 1.3 per cent. The highest annual growth for the period, 3.7 per cent was reached in the five year period 1965-1969. Thereafter, growth declined to 2.0 per cent in 1970-1974. The rather marginal growth in cereal production was amajor contributor to the slowing down in food production. Yield per hectare, regarded as a measure of productivity, was 6.1 per cent higher in 1978-1979 than in 1973-1974 for developing Africa, 12.6 per cent for developing market economies, 14.7 per cent for Asia and 4.7 per cent for Latin America. In other words, developing Africa's cereal yield per hectare was less than that of Asia but higher than that of Latin America. Comparable data for 1983-1984 over 1973-1974 are, developing market economies 23.9 per cent, Asia 24.6 per cent, Latin America 23.0 per cent and developing Africa 7.0 per cent. Thus developing Africa recorded the lowest yield per hectare, estimated at 1090 kg on average, compared to the world average of about 2000 kg per hectare.

12. Roots and tubers (cassava, yams and sweet potatoes, produced mainly in West and Central Africa), another important food commodity group, showed a somewhat better production trend than cereals. From 62.2 million tons in 1965, production increased at an average annual rate of 2.0 per cent to reach 90.6 million tons in 1984. The group's contribution to total food productoon increased from 54 per cent in 1965 to 57 per cent in 1984, while that of cereals decreased from 39 per cent to 35 per cent.

13. However, the trend rate of growth of roots and tubers decreased from 2.9 in 1965-1969 to 2.0 per cent by 1980-1984. The group's average growth was slightly higher than that of all food. During 1975-1984, 12 countries showed negative average annual growth rates ranging from 0.3 per cent to 14.1 per cent in their production of roots and tubers, the most seriously affected countries being Gambia and Senegal, while the highest growth recorded, 20 per cent, was in Lesotho. Other countries which recorded significant growth during 1975-1984 were: Botswana (16.7 per cent), Guinea Bissau (11.7 per cent), Morocco (16.5 per cent) and Swaziland (11.2 per cent). In the case of cereals, for the same 10 year period, negative growth of up to 50 per cent was recorded for 16 countries, the most seriously affected being Congo (10.3 per cent) and Mauritius (50.0 per cent).

14. The per capita food production trend during 1965-1984 reveals serious production crisis. It slipped from an annual average of 0.6 per cent in the five year period 1965-1969 to a negative 1.1 per cent during 1970-1974 and further to negative 1.6 per cent in 1975-1979. It was a negative 2.6 per cent in 1980-1984, 0.5 per cent higher than that for the twenty year period 1965-1984. In the case of cereals for example, per capita exponential growth was negative throughout, the worst period being 1982-1983 when a decrease of 15.1 per cent was recorded. The position improved during 1983-1984 with a negative growth of only 2.5 per cent. As regards roots and tubers the position was less critical with recorded marginal growth for most of the period. Negative growth was recorded only in three periods 1965-1966 (1.4 per cent), 1969-1970 (2.1 per cent) and 1982-1983 (2.6 per cent).

15. In quantity terms, meat has occupied a relatively small place in total food production, accounting for 3.8 per cent of total food production in 1984 as against 3.2 per cent in 1965. One of the major sources of proteins in the region, meat production rose steadily, though moderately, throughout the period at an averag annual rate of 2.8 per cent. The regional data indicate a somewhat faster growth in production in 1975-1984 (3.2 per cent) than during 1965-1974 (2.4 per cent). Growth was positive throughout the 20 year period except for 1966-1967 and 1970-1971 when it was a negative 0.3 per cent for each period.

Subregional production patterns

16. The subregional food production trends show considerable variation in the past two decades, but they all point in the same direction, minimal, decreasing or negative growth.

17. The North African subregion registered the second highest average growth in basic food production of 2.3 per cent, after Central Africa with 2.7 per cent. Growth was highest during 1965-1969 with 5.1 per cent. This was as a result of impressive performances in Algeria (10.5 per cent), Morocco (18.6 per cent) and Sudan (10.6 per cent). Thereafter it fell to 1.5 per cent by 1979, and further to negative 1.1 per cent in 1980-1984. Production during 1975-1984 was under 1.0 per cent. Unlike in 1965-1969 when only Tunisia recorded a negative growth of 6.7 per cent, three countries, Algeria, Sudan and Tunisia recorded negative food production growth in 1980-1984. The growth points in the 20-year period were Algeria (6.9 per cent), Morocco (9.4 per cent) and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (9.9 per cent). Notwithstanding, for the subregion as a whole, the annual food production growth of 2.3 per cent lagged behind population's growth rate of 2.8 per cent.

18. West African subregion accounts for about one third of developing Africa's growing population. Annual population growth in the subregion was 3.0 per cent in 1975-1984, up 0.4 per cent on the 1965-1975 rate. Of the subregions, West Africa recorded the lowest aggregate (1.2 per cent), and highest negative per capita food production growth in 1965-1974. While production was not significant in the following decade, because of sluggish trends in the other subregions West Africa's trends looked better albeit negative per capita food production was recorded for 11 out of 16 countries in the period. Increase in food production was achieved in some parts of the subregion, but this has been more as a result of expansion of the land under cultivation than of higher production per acre. Even the occasional increase in volume of production continues to be outstripped by population growth. West Africa was the only subregion where the trend rate of growth in food production stayed below that of population throughout 1965-1984. Food production growth was 1.2 per cent per year during 1965-1974, and 1.4 per cent in 1975-1984 as well as in 1965-1984.

19. The highest subregional food production growth for the 20 year period, 2.7 per cent, was recorded in the Central African subregion. However, with an annual population growth of 2.9 per cent for the period, one-half and four-fifths of the countries of the subregion showed negative per capita food production in 1965- , and 1975-1984 respectively. The best growth performance, 4.5 per cent, was achieved during 1965-1969, thereafter, production trends declined along with those of the other subregions. Improvements were recorded during 1980-1984, when Central Africa's food growth was 2.2 per cent.

20. East and Southern Africa, after West Africa, has the second highest percentage of developing Africa's population. Estimated at about 26 per cent of Africa's population, the subregion's share in total food production in 1984 was 17 per cent, up 1.0 per cent on its 1965 share. During 1965-1984, food production in the subregion grew at an annual rate of 2.0 per cent, 1.0 per cent lower than annual population growth. Here as in the other subregions, growth in food production was slower in the 1970s than in the 1960s, with the rate in 1970-74 being one-half that in 1965-1969. Consequently, by 1984, per capita food production growth was negative in 12 out of 18 countries in the subregion.

Domestic supply and demand

21. Perhaps the most disturbing feature of food production in most African countries over the past two decades, particularly so during the last, is its rate of growth, minimal at best, and normally sluggish or negative. Domestic food production consistently failed to meet demand resulting primarily from rapid population growth to the extent that during 1971-1980 there were food gaps in 37 of 45 countries. (Table 3).

22. Consequently, imports of food grains (wheat, rice and maize) soared. Developing Africa's volume index of imports (1980=100) moved from 44 in 1965 to 113 in 1978; dropped to 92 in 1979 but rose again to 115 in 1981. It fell to 112 in 1982. A sharper decline to 95 was recorded for 1983. The decline was due more to balance-of-payments and fascal crises and import policies than to increased domestic production. The volume index of exports fell from a high of 139 in 1972 to 71 in 1983, down 12 points on its 1965 level. While the unit value index of imports rose from 24 in 1965 to 97 in 1981, then dropped to 94 in 1982 and 91 in 1983, that of exports moved from 10 to 12 in 1965-1972. Between 1973 and 1983 the unit value index of exports moved much faster, from 17 to 84, but not as fast as the unit value index of imports. This resulted in terms-of-trade determination for most countries of the region, with a few exceptions, most of these being oil exporting countries. From 41 in 1965, developing Africa's terms-of-trade moved to 95 in 1983 with a high of 107 in 1981.

Imports

23. The slow, sluggish and largely negative growth in food production during the last two decades and the concomitant deficit in domestic food production led to substantial increases in commercial imports of food and food aid. Food imports grew substantially except sugar. However serious declines in both the volume and value of African exports, deterioration in terms-of-trade and balance-of-payments crisis severely limited the region's capacity for commercial imports, and much of domestic food deficits was made up from food aid.

24. Imports of cereals soared by about 9 per cent a year, increasing from 4.9 million tons in 1965 to 22 million tons in 1983. In US dollars value terms, imports rose from 0.5 billion in 1970 to 4.5 billion in 1983. Over 60 per cent of cereal requirement reacrued for some countries were met from imports with the result that imports of the grain rose to 18 per cent of staple food consumption in 1984 as against 5 per cent in 1970.

25. Available data do not permit a breakdown of imports into commercial purchases and food aid for most countries. Nevertheless, information for 21 countries reveal that in 1983 food aid averaged 54 per cent of total cereal imports. Indications of the extent of the pressure of food imports on the balance-of-payments of African countries is given by the value of imports of cereal grains, pulses, sugar and meat. Imports of these items rose from US$0.7 billion in 1970 to US$7.2 billion in 1983, although the value declined by 5 per cent in 1983 over 1982.

26. Food imports continue to absorb a large proportion of export earnings of a good numbers of countries leaving little for other essential development imports. Food items averaged 20 per cent of total imports for developing Africa between 1965 and 1982. Data available for 39 countries for 1982 show that in one half of these countries food imports accounted for over 30 per cent and six cases over 70 per cent of export earnings, with serious implications for economic development. Developing Africa's external debt climbed from US$15.6 billion in 1971 to US$107.3 billion in 1983, while debt service, (i.e. interest payments) rose from US$0.3 billion to US$4.5 billion for the same period.

Some neglects

27. Agriculture plays an important role in African economies. However, as the Lagos Plan of Action rightly acknowledges "the root of the food problem in Africa is the fact that governments have not usually accorded the necessary priority to agriculture both in the allocation of resources and in giving sufficient attention to policies for the promotion of productivity and improvement of rural life".

28. In the last two decades or so, African agriculture failed to engineer growth in the other sectors. Food production failed to keep pace with demand, resulting in consumption per person well below nutritional requirements. Output did increase but not as fast as demand; when increases occurred they were due largely to expansion of area under cultivation. Productivity stagnated at best, both in terms of labour and land and per capita production of basic food grains in recent years shows significant increases for all developing regions of the world except Africa. During 1965-1969 roots and tubers grew at 2.9 per cent annually; by 1980-1984 growth was down 1 per cent on the 1965-1969 level. Corresponding figures for cereals were 3.7 per cent in 1965-1969 and negative 2.5 per cent in 1980-1984.

29. What is significant is that the sharpest declines occurred during the period when the nature and magnitude of the deterioration in the food situation in the region had been recognized and appropriate frame-work for sustained national and subregional efforts had been provided 1/. The largest overall agricultural production of 4 per cent annually (1980-1985) was not achieved, instead production grew by less than half of one per cent against a population growth of 3.1 per cent. There were some obvious reasons for this.

30. The Lagos Plan of Action was discussed with enthusiasm. However, although the basic framework for action had been drawn-up and the development strategies mapped, the relative responsibilities of the parties for appropriate action have still not yet been fully assumed. There simply does not exist at the subregional and regional levels the same instruments for policy implementation which are available, and usually taken for granted, at national levels.

31. One of the objectives of the LPA over the years 1980-1985 was to bring about immediate improvement in the food situation and lay the foundations for self-sufficiency in food and agricultural production. In spite of that commitment overall public sector expenditure on agriculture has continued to be minimal in most countries of the region. Data are far from complete and in some cases weak, but indicate that public sector expenditure on agriculture -- current and capital -- in most countries has been less than 10 per cent of total public sector expenditure. In the 1970s expenditure on agriculture averaged 7.7 per cent for 22 countries and 8.6 per cent during 1980-1983. For Asia and the Pacific the corresponding figure for 1980-1983 was 11.3 per cent. The subregional picture of growth in agricultural expenditure was itself far from impressive. Over the period 1979-1982 there were recorded negative growth in expenditure in all the subregions except West Africa where a 2.1 per cent annual increase was shown. Negative growth of 2.6 per cent are shown for North Africa, 9.3 for Central Africa and 2.2 for East and Southern Africa. Although public sector resources have grown, though by slower rates in recent years, the budgetary allocations to food and agriculture have declined in real terms.

1/ FAO Regional Food Plan for Africa (1978-1984). The Lagos Plan of Action (LPA).

32. While the potentials of research are not in doubt, inadequate attention to agricultural research in most countries of Africa has been a significant factor in retaring production growth. Part of the reason is the mistaken belief that technology transfer and research achievement in other regions could be effectively imported into Africa without major domestic research effort. The experience of research institutions in the region has proved this wrong.

33. Conditions are different. Variations in rainfall, in soils and in farming techniques explain why importation of high-yielding seed varieties have not been as successful in Africa as they have been in the areas where they were developed. Research has shown that crop varieties which have proved successful in Africa have been for the most part those derived from indigenous African genetic stock. Appropriate technologies must be developed that are suited to African conditions and needs.

34. A related problem is infrastructure. Not enough attention has been paid to the transport sector which is literally an engine of growth. Farmers need proper transportation network, feeder roads, as well as fertilizers, facilities for irrigation, proper and sufficient storage capacity, etc. The rather, low social status accorded to farmers in the region does not help agricultural growth. More attention is now being given to women's role in agriculture than in the past. The role of millions of women in African agriculture is significant, but little information is available in this area. Most women in agriculture have little access to credit, technical services and markets, yet they are helping their families survive on small subsistence holdings. Increased attention to and recognition of the role of women in African agriculture, and adoption of the necessary policies that would motivate farmers towards higher productivity would help increase food and agricultural production.

Conclusion

35. The rate of growth of food and agriculture in most African countries in the last two decades has been slow, while that of population has been rapid. This resulted in excess demand over domestic supply of food and increased food imports and food aid. During the period, food imports increased four-and-half times, yet the average African has less food today than he had 20 years ago. Agriculture which should have been the engine of growth in other sectors failed to make any worthwhile contribution to national and regional growth and the poor performance of the sector has been one of the chief causes of the present economic crisis.

36. The region is in a food crisis as well as an economic crisis. Its economic history over the last 20 years is one of decline. Performance declined in all sectors. In the agricultural sector drought has been partly a cause. However, the drought has only recently intensified, particularly in 1983 and 1984.

37. The current African food crisis is the result of the long neglect of the agricultural sector by all concerned. Concerted and co-ordinated action for the sector's rehabilitation and revitalization is the key element to the solution of the situation.

38. The priority programme for the economic recovery of Africa (1986-1990) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its 21st Ordinary Session, 1985, and also the high priority that African governments individually as well as collectively have accorded to the rehabilitation and development of the food and agricultural sector are very welcome moves. However, as the Lagos Plan of Action rightly states, African governments are the prime movers and ultimate arbiters of their drive for increased food self-sufficiency. The lesson is clear. It is not enough to say that Africa must be self-sufficient in food. It is also important to consider how production is to be organized and supported by stepping up research and other facilities significantly. Africa is able to produce enough to feed itself, and more.

DEVELOPING AFRICA

Table 1: Agriculture in the Economy

Agriculture GDP as Percentage of Total GDP

Subregion	1960	1965	1970	1983
NORTH AFRICA	30.3	26.3	21.2	14.1
Algeria	21.4	20.3	13.2	8.5
Egypt	29.3	28.6	29.4	16.9
Morocco	32.2	31.7	22.8	15.3
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15.4	5.1	2.6	3.7
Sudan	57.5	47.7	44.5	38.5
Tunisia	29.1	22.1	19.3	13.8
WEST AFRICA	45.1	48.3	40.5	27.7
Benin	45.1	42.6	46.0	52.1
Burkina Faso	54.9	52.4	51.0	38.3
Cape Verde	13.0	13.9	20.2	25.9
Gambia	57.9	60.6	44.5	34.7
Ghana	48.5	46.4	49.5	42.7
Guinea	42.7	33.1	66.7	54.3
Guinea Bissau	51.0	57.8	62.5	57.0
Ivory Coast	49.4	41.2	35.2	29.9
Liberia	30.7	25.5	24.8	31.1
Mali	56.3	46.9	37.7	28.6
Mauritania	56.6	32.1	29.3	19.5
Niger	65.4	64.5	60.4	55.8
Nigeria	62.9	54.4	38.7	22.3
Senegal	34.8	34.3	27.2	17.0
Sierra Leone	39.7	34.8	29.9	27.3
Togo	58.1	49.8	39.6	34.2
CENTRAL AFRICA	41.9	38.3	36.2	30.3
Burundi	75.9	72.5	68.2	63.2
Cameroon, United Republic of	38.4	36.4	33.7	30.8
Central African Republic	48.8	43.9	34.7	40.3
Ghad	55.1	51.1	53.2	58.8
Congo	19.4	15.3	19.6	9.8
Equatorial Guinea	70.6	71.0	66.2	45.2
Gabon	30.8	26.4	17.2	9.4
Rwanda	81.0	76.3	68.6	50.0
Sao Tome & Principe	34.2	37.6	39.9	38.1
Zaire	30.0	21.8	21.1	21.0

Table 1 (Cont'd) - Agriculture in the Economy

Subregion	1960	1965	1970	1983
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	47.6	42.1	39.5	34.0
Angola	50.0	50.3	44.6	41.4
Botswana	57.6	45.0	42.1	11.7
Comoros	63.0	47.3	44.6	47.8
Djibouti	9.4	7.5	5.1	6.8
Ethiopia	64.7	57.6	54.7	45.9
Kenya	40.0	35.0	35.0	30.5
Lesotho	73.1	65.2	40.8	13.8
Madagascar	40.6	35.4	34.1	33.6
Malawi	57.5	57.2	47.4	42.8
Mauritius	22.4	24.5	24.3	16.4
Mozambique	54.8	48.2	43.5	38.5
Seychelles	14.0	11.1	15.1	9.2
Somalia	44.7	44.4	37.7	29.7
Swaziland	32.4	34.7	32.7	34.5
Tanzania, United Republic of ,	61.1	45.8	41.2	35.7
Uganda	53.0	52.3	55.5	59.8
Zambia	11.4	10.0	12.3	11.9
Zimbabwe	18.6	16.9	15.6	11.6
OTHER DEVELOPING AFRICA	13.0	11.2	8.9	6.6
Namibia	19.1	24.9	15.6	11.7
Reunion	21.1	16.1	10.6	8.4
Western Sahara				
DEVELOPING AFRICA	41.3	36.6	32.0	22.1
SOUTH AFRICA	12.2	10.2	8.1	5.9
TOTAL AFRICA	35.1	30.3	26.5	18.7

Source: ECA Statistics Division.

Developing
Food Production Gro

Table 2

Subregion	Production - Total			
	1965-1969	1965-1979	1975-1979	1975-19
North Africa	5.1	3.5	1.7	(-)1.1
West Africa	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.1
Central Africa	4.5	3.6	1.1	2.2
East & Southern Africa	4.3	2.8	1.5	(-)0.9
Other Developing Africa	5.5	6.3	2.1	1.3
Developing Africa	3.3	2.2	1.3	0.3

Source: ECA Statistics Division

frica
th Rates

			Production - Per Capita			
4	1980-1984	1965-1969	1965-1974	1975-1979	1975-1984	1980-1984
	0.9	2.2	0.6	(-)1.2	(-)1.9	(-)3.8
	1.4	(-)0.3	(-)1.4	(-)1.6	(-)1.6	(-)2.0
	1.6	0.5	0.4	(-)1.4	(-)1.0	(-)0.3
	0.7	2.0	0.1	(-)1.5	(-)2.4	(-)4.1
	0.9	3.1	3.9	(-)0.1	(-)1.1	(-)0.7
	1.1	0.3	(-)0.5	(-)1.6	(-)1.8	(-)2.6

Table 3: Population, Food Production, Demand and GAP

	Population Growth 1975-1984 (Percent) 1/	Agric Popul in popul - 1 (Perc
NORTH AFRICA	2.9	..
Algeria	3.5	..
Egypt	2.3	..
Morocco	3.3	..
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3.9	..
Sudan	3.1	76.
Tunisia	2.4	..
WEST AFRICA	3.0	..
Benin	3.1	45.
Burkina Faso	2.4	81.
Cape Verde	1.2	56.
Gambia	2.6	78.
Ghana	3.1	51.
Guinea	2.6	80.
Guinea Bissau	2.6	82.
Ivory Coast	3.9	79.
Liberia	3.2	80.
Mali	2.2	87.
Mauritania	2.9	82.
Niger	2.6	87.
Nigeria	3.2	53.
Senegal	2.6	7[illegible].
Sierra Leone	2.1	65.
Togo	2.4	67.

Developing Africa

ltura tion otal tion 0 ut) 2/	Food Production Growth 1971-1980 (Percent p.a.) 2/	Food Demand 1971-1980 (Percent p.a.) 2/	Food GAP 1971-1980 (Percent) 2/
	...	...	...
	1.3	4.8	-3.5
	1.4	4.5	-3.1
	1.3	3.9	-2.6
	6.9	3.8	3.1
	3.1	3.1	-
	2.3	4.5	-2.2
	...	...	...
	3.0	3.3	-0.3
	2.6	3.0	-0.4
	3.6	3.8	-0.2
	-2.7	4.0	-6.7
	-1.9	2.7	-4.6
	1.5	2.6	-1.1
	1.3	2.7	-1.4
	6.1	4.2	1.9
	2.2	2.9	-0.7
	3.1	3.5	-0.4
	1.6	2.4	-0.8
	5.1	2.6	2.5
	2.5	3.7	-1.2
	...	2.6	-2.6
	1.2	2.2	-1.0
	1.5	2.8	-1.3

Table 3 (Cont'd) - Population, Food Production, Demand of GAP

Subregion	Population Growth 1975-1984 (Percent) 1/	Agricultu Populati in tot populati 1980 (Percent
CENTRAL AFRICA	2.7	...
Burundi	2.6	83.0
Cameroon, United Republic of	2.5	69.7
Central African Republic	2.2	87.3
Chad	2.2	83.6
Congo	2.3	34.2
Equatorial Guinea	2.1	...
Gabon	1.5	76.3
Rwanda	3.1	89.5
Sao Tome and Principe	1.8	...
Zaire	2.4	74.3
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	3.2	...
Angola	3.6	57.7
Botswana	4.2	80.2
Comoros	3.0	...
Djibouti	2.5	...
Ethiopia	2.6	79.1
Kenya	4.2	77.6
Lesotho	2.4	83.7
Madagascar	2.7	83.3
Malawi	3.0	83.7
Mauritius	1.9	28.2
Mozambique	3.9	64.4
Seychelles	2.6	...
Somalia	3.3	80.0
Swaziland	2.7	72.6
Tanzania, United Republic of	3.2	81.0
Uganda	2.8	80.9

loping Africa

al	Food Production Growth (1971-1980) (Percent p.a.) 2/	Food Demand (1971-1980 (Percent) p.a.)	Food GAP 1971-1980 (Percent) 2/
2/			
	...	...	...
	1.7	2.3	-0.6
	3.0	3.5	-0.5
	1.8	2.1	-0.3
	2.5	-0.2	2.3
	2.0	2.7	-0.7
	...	...	...
	0.4	1.8	-1.4
	4.0	3.7	0.3
	...	...	...
	1.6	2.1	-0.5
	...	...	...
	0.4	-2.9	3.3
	-3.7	6.5	-10.2
	...	...	...
	...	...	...
	1.7	2.4	-0.7
	1.9	5.1	-3.2
	0.5	6.0	-5.5
	1.1	2.1	-1.0
	2.0	4.5	-2.5
	-0.2	3.7	-3.9
	-1.7	0.6	-2.3
	...	...	...
	0.8	6.2	-5.4
	3.2	4.2	-1.0
	3.9	3.5	0.4
	2.0	1.2	0.8

Table 3 (Cont'd) - Population, Food Production, Dep

Subregion	Population Growth 1975-1984 (Percent) 1/	A (I
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (Cont'd)		
Zambia	3.3	
Zimbabwe	3.4	
OTHER DEVELOPING AFRICA	2.1	
Namibia	2.1	
Reunion	2.0	
Western Sahara	...	
DEVELOPING AFRICA	3.0	
SOUTH AFRICA	...	
TOTAL AFRICA	...	

Source: 1/ ECA Statistics Division
2/ FAO Policy Analysis Division

Developing Africa

nd of GAP

ricultural tribution in total - 1980 rcent) 2/	Food Production Growth 1971-1980 (Percent) (p.a.) 2/	Food Demand (1971-1980) (Percent) p.a. 2/	Food GAP 1971-1980 (Percent) 2/
66.6	2.1	2.0	0.1
58.7	0.2	2.7	-2.5
...	...	...	...
48.5	-1.6	3.8	-5.4
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Developing Africa

Table 4: Share of Food Imports in Total Imports
(Percent)

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982
NORTH AFRICA	25.22	18.89	...	...	20.95
Algeria	23.94	12.74	21.70	20.96	20.38
Egypt	28.32	23.22	35.92	32.39	30.68
Morocco	32.00	20.66	29.61	19.79	...
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15.40	25.59	17.13	19.29	16.00
Sudan	22.97	21.27	18.67	25.87	18.60
Tunisia	19.68	27.86	18.72	13.68	14.18
WEST AFRICA	18.25	16.11	...	...	15.67
Benin	24.24	17.82	22.69	26.21	...
Burkina Faso	25.32	20.44	21.17	21.85	25.43
Cape Verde	25.00	42.22	55.57	42.70	36.36
Gambia	20.00	31.68	24.21	26.48	35.05
Ghana	17.61	20.85	13.42	9.76	10.35
Guinea	8.70	8.93	...	...	...
Guinea Bissau	46.67	37.04	31.84	28.63	...
Ivory Coast	21.40	15.90	14.70	20.30	20.14
Liberia	19.64	16.88	13.87	18.89	18.96
Mali	22.22	28.89	27.22	22.69	14.46
Mauritania	22.73	23.41	30.63	...	...
Niger	15,56	14.18	21.61	14.34	16.74
Nigeria	11.00	8.88	9.53	17.05	15.30
Senegal	38.31	28.94	24.70	24.56	24.95
Sierra Leone	25.49	25.51	20.19	...	...
Togo	23.40	23.11	14.19	16.54	27.11
CENTRAL AFRICA	19.26	15.76	...	...	8.81
Burundi	15.00	26.68	16.19	14.10	13.08
Cameroon, United Republic of	11.36	12.23	10.95	8.61	12.20
Central African Republic	12.90	16.94	16.12	20.86	18.18
Chad	13.33	20.63	14.52	16.05	...
Congo	14.29	20.11	16.39	16.18	...
Equatorial Guinea	31.82	32.00	...	...	...
Gabon	15.15	14.26	13.15	19.14	16.65
Rwanda	10.00	19.22	18.98	...	12.59
Sao Tome and Principe ..	33.33	26.31	45.98	...	...
Zaire	24.11	15.68	16.97	20.26	...

Table 4 (Cont'd) - Share of Food Imports in Total Imports
(Percent)

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	13.78	11.92	...	...	10.17
Angola	13.53	15.68	...	...	13.91
Botswana	30.77	22.22	...	...	16.16
Comoros	28.57	44.44	49.08	...	34.88
Djibouti	25.00	26.32	31.09	...	10.97
Ethiopia	8.64	9.25	5.01	7.85	9.81
Kenya	12.74	5.92	6.04	7.73	7.74
Lesotho	31.25	31.45	...	...	...
Madagascar	14.08	12.94	8.54	14.09	19.24
Malawi	19.74	18.60	9.41	7.51	10.93
Mauritius	40.00	35.53	26.71	26.45	28.02
Mozambique	12.02	13.49	15.93	...	9.47
Seychelles	50.00	30.00	29.45	20.82	24.14
Somalia	33.33	33.68	26.01	32.49	20.36
Swaziland	14.71	13.33	...	...	9.63
Tanzania, United Republic of .	9.44	6.57	20.02	13.33	9.44
Uganda	7.50	6.57	5.80	...	6.96
Zambia	10.43	10.60	7.76	8.57	7.10
Zimbabwe	16.03	0.85	2.75	2.54	1.82
OTHER DEVELOPING AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...
Namibia	...	30.82	30.79	27.40	...
Reunion	...	...	...	...	...
Western Sahara	19.87	16.06	...	...	16.98
DEVELOPING AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL AFRICA	...	...	...	...	...

Source: ECA Statistica Division

FIG. I

DEVELOPING AFRICA – AFRIQUE EN DEVELOPPEMENT

ANNUAL GROWTH RATE – TAUX DE CROISSANCE ANNUEL

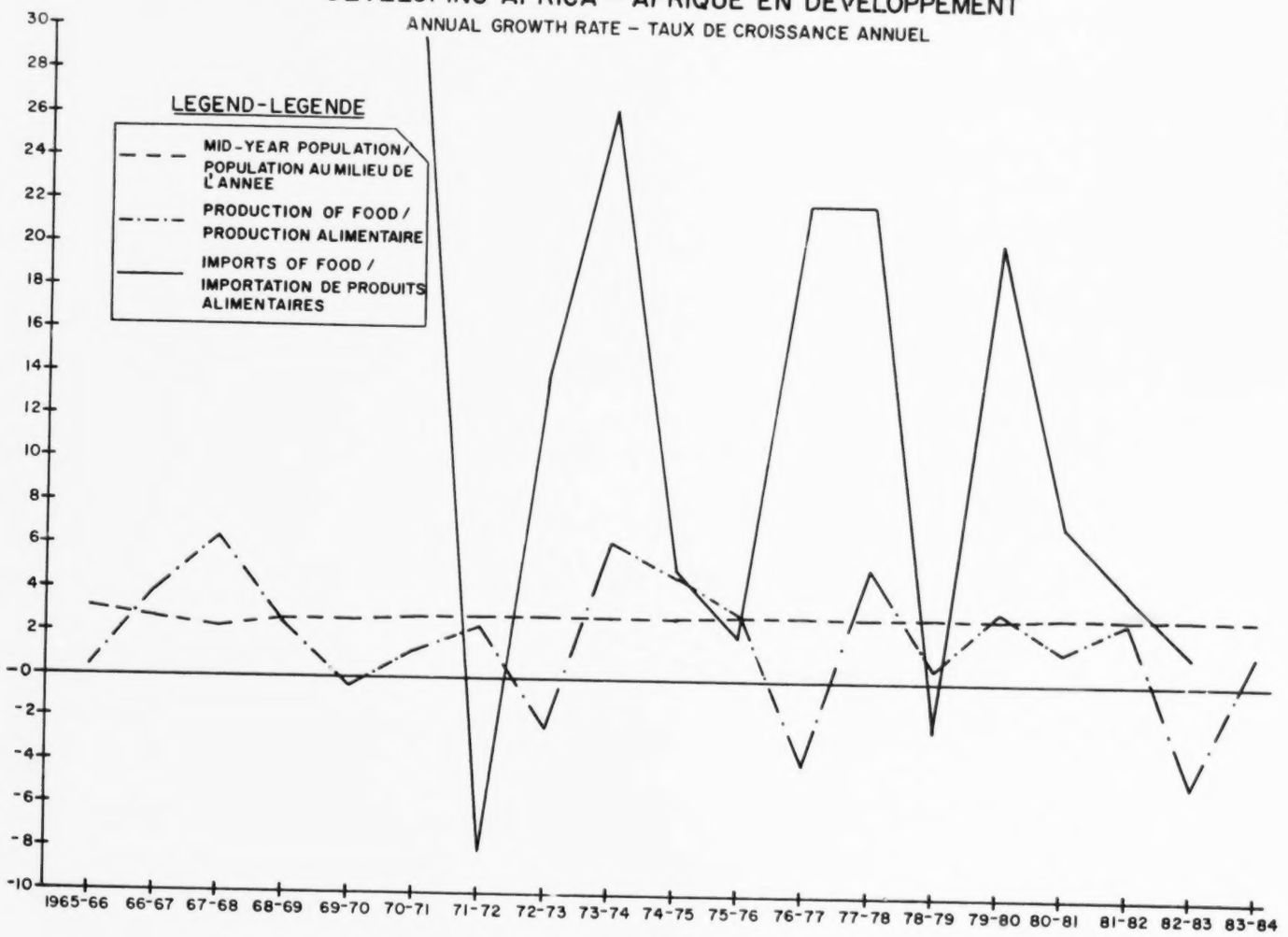


FIG. 2 FOOD PRODUCTION PER CAPITA – PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE PAR HABITANT
(GROWTH RATES – TAUX DE CROISSANCE)

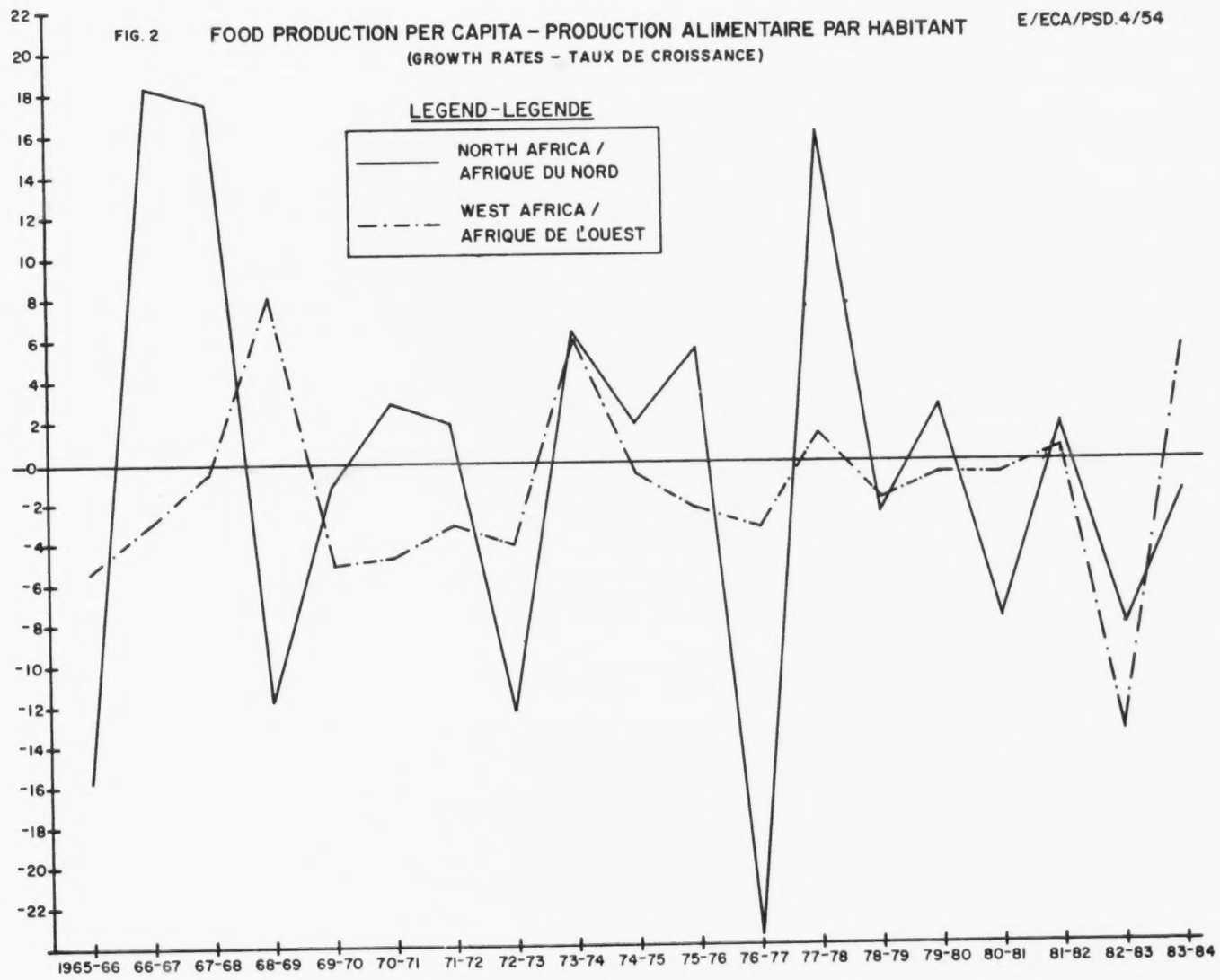
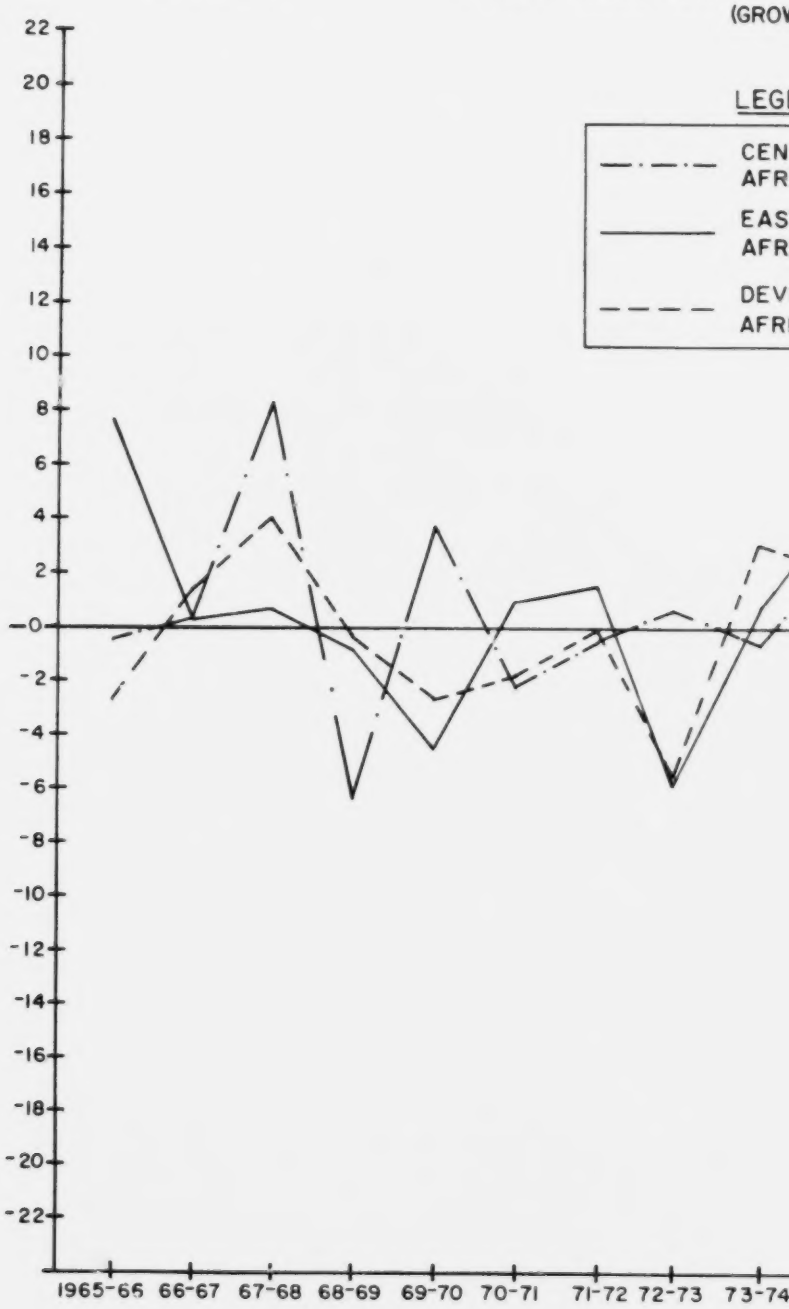


FIG. 2 (Cont.)

FOOD PRODUCTION PER
(GROV



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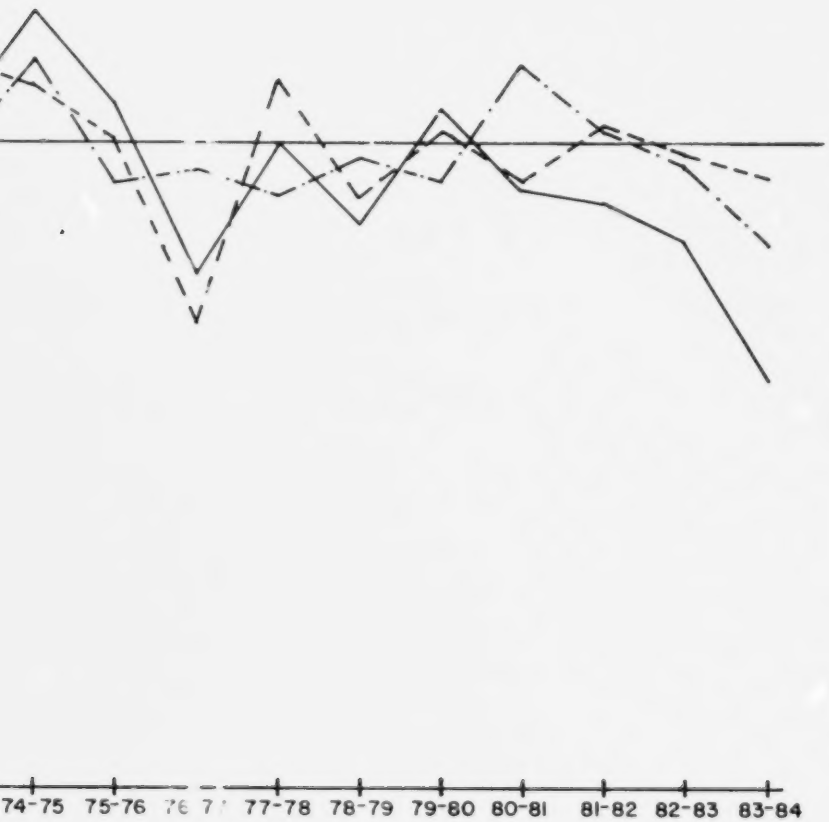
APITA – PRODUCTION ALIMENTAIRE PAR HABITANT
TH RATES – TAUX DE CROISSANCE)

E/ECA/PSD.4/54

ND-LEGENDE

RAL AFRICA /
UE CENTRALE
AND SOUTHERN AFRICA/
UE DE L'EST ET DU SUD
LOPING AFRICA /
UE EN DEVELOPPEMENT



74-75 75-76 77-78 78-79 79-80 80-81 81-82 82-83 83-84